

Reciprocity.

Exchanges received by last mail bear unmistakable evidence that the people of the Eastern States are keenly smarting under the commercial policy or rather folly of the country. The reader is already aware that the Dominion Government, during last session of its Parliament, placed duties upon a number of United States productions, and terminated the system by which Americans could for a nominal license fee fish in Canadian waters. Referring to this subject, the *New York Shipping List*, no mean authority in such matters, says:—"The refusal of our Government to restore reciprocal relations with Canada has provoked the Canadian Parliament to lay a duty of 25 cents per barrel on flour, 4 cents per bushel on wheat, 3 cents per bushel on other grain, and 50 cents per ton on coal. This policy will not unlikely lead to retaliation on the part of our Government. Indeed by the terms of Mr. Schenck's amendment to the tariff, it is proposed to place a duty on Canadian flour and meal, wheat, rye, oats, corn, and buckwheat of one cent per lb., beside a tax of \$2 per barrel on corn meal. Such a scheme, if carried, will result in prohibition and it would simply be a legitimate consequence if the Canadian Parliament should respond with similar rates. This sort of petty spite on both sides is unworthy of civilized communities. Instead of trying to injure trade, the closest commercial intercourse between the two countries ought to be sedulously cultivated. During the last six years the total value of our exports to Canada was \$68,217,312 against \$40,575,799, total value of imports during the same time. Under a judicious reciprocity, the business could be easily doubled, and the occupation of smugglers, of course, be gone. While the old treaty lasted, it performed excellent service in enlightening the public mind on matters that might have been authorized about for a generation to no purpose. There is no reason why Canada should be fenced out with a line of custom houses to keep away from our markets the very products we ought to have in the largest quantities, and to bar to our capital and enterprise the vast fields beyond our Northern boundary. The United States are the largest customers of the Province, even under the restrictions of the present high tariff. Canada has what we want, and we have what Canada wants, and this being the case it is folly to longer defer reciprocal relations between the two countries." The words of the *List* are good; but they are scarcely just to Canada. The *List* appears to overlook the fact that Canada did not make the recent tariff changes in a spirit of retaliation or petty spite, but in pure and simple self-interest. It must be remembered that it was the United States that abrogated the reciprocity treaty, as it is the United States that has persistently refused to enter into a renewal of these relations. Let it also be borne in mind that even since the abrogation of that treaty Canada has acted towards the United States in a spirit of the reverse of spiteful or retaliatory—a spirit in striking contrast to that with which she has been met on the other side. And now that the time appears to have arrived when it becomes the duty of Canada to look out for number one, and protect herself against what may, perhaps, be regarded as the 'spiteful' and 'unworthy' policy of a more powerful neighbor it seems most unfair that she should be taunted with being actuated by a spirit against which she only sought to protect herself. The *List* appears to have a correct and lively apprehension of the mutuality of the advantages likely to accrue from becoming commercial relations between the two countries, and it is honest enough to admit that its own country, even more than Canada, would be benefited thereby; but it is not equally honest in placing the blame of the present very undesirable condition of things upon the right shoulders. Had Canada been actuated by a spiteful spirit of retaliation she has had ample scope for the gratification of such feelings. In her hands alone she possessed the power, had she felt disposed to use it, to amply revenge herself. But her conduct, so far from being spiteful, has been forbearing and magnanimous to a fault, and that, too, in the face of unceasing provocation. There is one feature about the *List's* remarks of hopeful import. Speaking, as it does, the great commercial sentiment of the Atlantic, middle and Western States, that paper unmistakably indicates the fact that the protective policy recently adopted by Canada has not been without its effect. So long as Canada good-naturedly left within their reach nearly all the advantages they enjoyed under the reciprocity treaty the Americans were well content. They appear to have experienced neither shame nor compunction about availing themselves of all the advantages of the good nature of a neighbour. But now that the one-sided and unrequited amenities are brought to an end they are not slow to discover the folly of placing unnatural obstructions in the way of free commercial intercourse between two neighboring nations in regard to such productions as each may have to spare. We are not inclined to share in the alarm expressed by the *List* as to the further retaliation policy likely to be adopted by the United States. The American people cannot well afford to play longer

at that game. However gratifying it might be to a section of them to spite Canada, there are few who care to cut off their nose to spite their own face. They would doubtless like to have a free market in Canada without giving a free market in return; but this they cannot longer have. They must not expect to keep their cake and eat it. So, on the whole, looking to this side and to that—not quite bliking the looks of the bear, but still less that of the precipice, they will choose a return to reciprocal commercial relations with Canada, as to say the very least of it, the lesser of two evils. The people of British Columbia will watch with deep interest the policy of the United States in this matter; for, of all Her Britannic Majesty's North American subjects, there are probably none who have a greater interest in the establishment of such relations as will throw open the markets of the neighboring Republic to the natural productions of the country. Our articles of export are few in number at present; but they represent a mighty interest.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—A new Committee of Conference has been ordered on the Post-office appropriation bill in the House. The following bills were passed: For bidding the conveyance of Indian reservations by treaty to any other grantee than the United States; protecting settlers on U.S. lands under the benefit of the Pre-emption or Homestead Laws; preventing further sales of public lands in Dakota, Nevada, Nebraska, California, Kansas, Arkansas and Utah, excepting under the Pre-emption and Homestead Laws, and forfeiting to the United States the lands of the Opelousas Railroad.

Rear-Admiral Winslow is ordered to take command of the Pacific fleet on the 1st of August, relieving Admiral Turner, who is placed on the retired list.

The House Appropriation Committee was expected to report \$2,100,000, which will last till December 15th.

New York, June 2.—Grand Sie Farnsworth and Frank B. Austin, Commissioners to establish an Old Fello's Lodge in Germany, arrived to-day from California.

Mrs John S. Bernard died in Brooklyn yesterday from an over-dose of solution of opium, procured at the drug store on the corner of Fulton and Washington Avenues. The clerk was arrested.

There was much excitement over the proposed changes in the Federal officers here. The new Collector, Murphy, is largely sought for, while a strong opposition to his confirmation is being organized. It is believed that Grinnell will accept the naval office, from the nearest river.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—In the House Atwell opposed the amendment increasing the appropriations for incidental expenses of the Indian service in California from seven and half to ten million dollars, as it was intended for the removal of peaceful, industrious and civilized Mission Indians who are citizens and voters, to reservations in San Diego. He represented the movement to be a speculative one to secure the farms of these Indians. The amendment was not concurred in.

Butler, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Elections, reported in the Kentucky contested case that Rice, the sitting member, was disqualified under the 14th Amendment, and that the Government had been notified thereof.

The Funding Bill was considered and various amendments were offered and rejected, including one for the payment of interest in foreign coin as when the Secretary of the Treasury deems it advisable; another to strike out the exemption of bonds from taxation; another making bonds and coupons payable in lawful money instead of coin; another prohibiting the employment of agents and another prohibiting the payment of any commission for brokerage.

Second Dispatch.

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Senate Tax Bill came up in committee. An amendment to tax the interest on U.S. bonds was defeated. Amendment to tax income derived from invested capital was rejected. An attempt by Wilson to renew the income tax for two years at 2½ per cent., was defeated, as was one by Drake to renew it at 5 per cent. The action of the committee in striking out the tax was concurred in. The tax on salaries and dividends for 1870 was made to cease August 1st. A motion by Sherman to impose a revenue tax on gross receipts was rejected.

In the House the Senate bill to grant the right of way to the Alameda railroad through the public lands in California, was taken from the Speaker's table and, on motion of Sargent, was passed. The consideration of the Funding Bill was resumed and during the discussion Schenck announced that various assurances had been given that all bonds under the bill will be taken during the next year at par at 4 per cent., and he would consequently accuse the Committee of Ways and Means of deceptive imposition and gross impropriety in attempting to pass off on the House and country such information. The bill passed and was then adopted as a substitute for the Senate bill.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Gen. Sherman having received news from Gen. Sheridan of the appearance of Arapahos and Sioux along the Pacific Railroad beyond Fort Saunders, replied by ordering him to place troops along the line of road as much as possible in that quarter with the intention so disposed that cavalry can be easily subsisted. Sheridan has also notified Sherman of the reception of information from the U.S. Vice Consul at Pembina relative to a movement of hostile Sioux from the Winnipeg country, in the direction of Fort Rensselaer. All friendly Indians have been driven by these Indians. War parties of Arapahos and Yankton Sioux attack small parties of white men.

It is reported that all the available troops in Washington and its vicinity were to-day dispatched to Gen. Sheridan.

Secretary Fish will probably tender his resignation this week. It is understood his resignation will be declined unless he insists upon its acceptance by the President.

The President stated to Senators that Fish is one of the best members in his Cabinet; and that if the newspaper men knew his value as well as he—the President—did he would not be withheld half so much.

Third Dispatch.

Eastern States.

St. Louis, July 2.—McCool has paid the forfeit to day, therefore the fight between him and Tom Allan will not come off.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Congress will adjourn on the 10th inst., unless the extension of three days be agreed upon. The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell a million of gold each Wednesday in July, first and third sales on account of sinking fund, and also to purchase a million of bonds on the first and third Tuesdays on account sinking fund, and second and fourth Tuesday on account special fund.

NASHVILLE, July 2.—The House of Representatives rejected the Senate bill directing the Attorney General to bring a suit in chancery against the Tennessee and Pacific Company for the recovery of State bonds alleged to have been fraudulently obtained.

HARTFORD, July 2.—The President and party arrived here this afternoon and were received by a large concourse of people.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The House amendment to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska was yesterday concurred in. The bill limits the number of skins to be taken to 100,000 and provides for leasing the island by the United States at a rental of not less than the amount above stated and limits the term to 20 years. The lessees are required to keep Government indemnified bonds to the amount of \$500,000, and an additional cash deposit of \$500,000, which are forfeitable on violating the provisions of the bill, together with the ship's cargo and furs on hand and other property used by the lessees in the business. The bill also provides for fines and imprisonment for violation of its provisions and forfeiture of rights under same cause. The measure passed the house five to one.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—In the House yesterday Mr. Ax asked for a separate vote on the amendment increasing appropriation for incidental expenses in the Indian service in California from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

Sargent's Mining Bill giving the right to miners to locate and pure use of Government tracts from ten to one hundred and sixty acres at \$2.50 per acre, passed the Senate to-day, and will pass the House as soon as it can be called up.

The bill amendatory of an Act to protect the rights of actual settlers upon public lands of the U.S., approved July 27, 1868, and for other purposes and legalizing the location of lands with Agricultural College scrip, became law. The bill to regulate foreign and coasting trade of the Nor. here, Northwestern and Northeastern frontiers of the U.S., has also been approved by the President.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Ex-Collector Bayley has been indicted for embezzlement.

The total receipts from internal revenue for the fiscal year ending yesterday are within a fraction of \$188,000,000. Total receipts from Customs are estimated at \$170,000,000, and from public lands and all other sources about \$30,000,000. This will make an income for the Government of nearly \$400,000,000. The reduction for the past months will reach nearly \$15,000,000.

CHICAGO, July 1.—The rain storm to-night seems to have extended over a large section of country east and south and is undoubtedly of vast benefit to the crops.

A dispatch from Rochester, Minnesota, gives gloomy accounts of the crops in that State, and says it is no exaggeration to state that never has there been a worse prospect since the first soil was broken. The hot weather and a lack of rain or dew has scorched the wheat like a flame of fire.

The Times' New York special says the first anti-Chinese labor meeting in Tomkins' Square last evening was a miserable failure. The trades unions were unrepresented.

HARTFORD, July 4.—The Naturalization bill was taken up, and Williams' amendment to exclude Chinese from its benefits was rejected, 14 against 30.

NEW YORK, July 1.—About 12:45 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in Dun's kindling-wood factory and spread so rapidly that at 1:30 A.M. nearly all that region embraced between the railroad and Eighth street, including the lumber yards of Dobbs & Meigs, Darby Snow, Prentiss and others, together with the planing mill, bell factory, machine shop, &c in the green, and Washington and other streets, were in a sheet of flame. The fire is still spreading and it is believed the loss will not be far short of one million dollars. The same district was burned over about three years ago. An immense quantity of lumber has been destroyed and fears are entertained that the shipping may catch fire.

CHICAGO, July 2.—General Butler is preparing a speech on the labor question, in regard to Chinese. He will take the position that while they have a right to come here, no contracts by which gangs of them are imported should be allowed.

The Tribune's Washington special says the contract under the Alaska fur seal bill will undoubtedly be given to the Alaska Commercial Company consisting of ten Californians and four Connecticut gentlemen, with John F. Miller, formerly Collector of the port of San Francisco, as president.

The proposal for an expedition to the North Pole is concurred in.

CHICAGO, July 1.—A Washington special gives the vote in Executive session of the Senate on the San Domingo treaty. Cote voted for the ratification; Cassedy against it. An analysis of the vote shows that if the Democrats had all refrained from voting the treaty would still have been rejected.

Europe.

PARIS, July 2.—After a long discussion the Chamber rejected by a vote 173 to 37 the petition of the Orleansiste Prince for permission to return to France.

MADRID, July 4.—There were disturbances in front of the Carlist Club Room on Saturday night. Fireworks were discharged and one man killed and several wounded. Many arrests followed.

PARIS, July 4.—The Constitutionnel professes to have reliable information that agents of Prussia are in Prussia to offer the throne of Spain to a Prussian Prince.

ROME, July 4.—The Council yesterday adopted the preface and first two chapters of the infallibility scheme. Extreme partisans of the dogma refuse to concede any allowance and demand a vote. Should opposition remain and prevent a vote the discussion may last a month longer.

PARIS, July 4.—Some Bishops are leaving Rome, especially those from the neighborhood of the Danube, though debate on infallibility will close before 10th.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—Eastern line down east of Corrinne.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—Arrived—Star California, Astoria.

Cuba.

HAVANA, July 2.—The meeting of planters and wealthy slave owners held last night approved of the abolition of slavery, but decried to be consulted as to the manner of forming laws to prevent negroes from becoming vagrants. Slaves will remain with their present masters under contract, and receive pay as other freedmen.

HAVANA, July 4.—The rebel leader Pemeto has been attacked and forced into the Puerto Principe jurisdiction after a fight of one hour and a half. Sixteen Spaniards and forty-six Cubans were killed and seven men of the Upton expedition were captured and bailed at Balquan. The rebel colonel Lovo was killed.

Oregon.

PORTLAND, July 5.—The propeller California arrived on Sunday night at 12 o'clock.

FELL'S COFFEE, superior to any other brand manufactured on the Coast, may be obtained of all respectable dealers throughout the Colony.

And Retail.

Wholesale

For both

Ex Alpaca

Received

Additions

Large

J. H. TURNER & CO

WHARF STREET.

Have received Ex "PRINCE OF WALES" from London,

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

GENERAL DRY GOODS, Hosiery, Underclothing, &c.

Particularly Adapted for WHOLESALE BUYERS.

J. P. TUNSTALL & Co.,
8 Bow Church Yard,
London.J. H. TURNER & Co.,
Wholesale Department,
Wharf Street.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—THE UNDERSIGNED from this date withdraws from all connection with the School, or A. P. Jordan, Victoria, V.I., July 5th, 1870. J. CHAMLTON.

SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED.

Spiritualism or Modern Necromancy

A SERMON, WITH PREFACE AND NOTES, BY
EDWARD CRIDGE, B. A.,

DEAN OF CHRIST CHURCH, VICTORIA, V. I.,

PRINTED BY REQUEST. Jy6

ORLEANS HOTEL.

CORNER OF KEARNEY AND POST STS.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

THIS NEW HOUSE, FIRST OPENED

In December, 1868, is built of brick, iron beams, and earthquake proof, 150 feet front with family and single rooms for 250 guests, and is supplied with the modern improvements for the comfort of guests, with nice ventilation, gas, and water.

The ORLEANS stands on solid earth, and no quake has ever broken a pane of glass. Street Cars pass the door to all parts of the city and to the steamer.

This new and commodious hotel offers superior inducements to Merchants and Families visiting the city. Large steel safe in the office. House-keeping at 10¢ per day. Visitors from Victoria and the North are invited to give the Orleans a trial.

Free Orleans Coach from Steamers and Cars. H. E. UHL, Proprietor.

136

I. O. O. F.

A NADJOURNED MEETING OF THE

Victoria Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F. will be held on Thursday next, 7th inst., at 7 o'clock, p.m.

JAS. D. ROBINSON, Rec. Sec'y.

Bark Alpha—Notice.

ALL CLAIMS AGAINST THE ABOVE

Bark must be presented to the undersigned immediately, as the vessel will proceed to sea on the 6th inst.

JANION, RHODES & CO.

June 5th, 1870. Jy5

CARD OF THANKS.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS TO THANK

Charles Good, Esq. of the Colonial Sec'y's Office, and F. Garsche, Esq. Manager of Wells, Fargo & Co's office, Victoria, for favors and kindnesses extended to him during his stay in Victoria, and for the valuable information furnished him by the gentleman.

Advertisements or additional information intended for insertion in LANGLEY'S PACIFIC COAST BIRD & BEAST may be left with Mr. W. C. Robinson, at Broad & Co's Wharf.

C. B. WOODS,

Agent for Washington Territory and British Columbia.

Jy5 1/2

WANTED.

FOR H. M. S. "SCYLIA" A COOK FOR

the Gun Room Mess.

ALSO—A Lad for a Servant. Application to be made

to the Commandant.

ON BOARD.

WANTED.

A FEW EXTRA HANDS FOR HARVESTING.

TERMS—\$1.75 per day, find themselves.

J. D. FEMBERTON,

Farm Cottage, Victoria District.

June 8, 1870. Jy6 1/2

DR. HILLS BOWDEN,

DENTAL SURGEON

HAVING OPENED AN OFFICE

on the corner of Government and Panton

streets, is prepared to perform all operations

in the most approved manner.

Victoria, June 15th, 1870. Jy6

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS HERETOFORE CAR-

ried on under the name of S. P. Moody & Co will be

carried on from and after this date, under the name and

style of Moody, Dietz & Nelson.

S. P. MOODY,

GEO. DIETZ,

HUGH NELSON.

Burrard Inlet, British Columbia, July 1, 1870. Jy1

NOTICE

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE I

will only accept CASH for RENTS as well as other

payments to be made to me.

Jy30

ED. LOWENBERG

New Advertisements.

GENERAL ABSTRACT

showing the average amount of LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the Bank of British Columbia, within the Colony of British Columbia, and its dependencies, taken from the several Weekly Statements for the Quarter ending 30th June, 1870.

LIABILITIES

Notes in Circulation.....\$ 97,164 00
Balances due to other Banks and Branches.....25,317 62
Deposits not bearing interest.....\$ 91,97 45
Deposits bearing interest.....36,232 00 127,229 45

Total amount of Liabilities.....\$250,310 97

Amount of Capital Stock paid up at the close of the Quarter ending 30 June, 1870.....\$1,400,000
Rate of last Dividend declared to the Shareholders.....5 per cent. per annum
Amount of last Dividend declared.....\$37,260 00
Amount of reserved profit at time of declaring such dividend.....\$20,560 00

Total amount of Assets.....\$808,749 58

ASSETS

Legal Tender Coin in Gold and Silver.....\$114,980 13
Gold and Silver Bullion.....42,229 32
Landed and other Property.....63,792 12
Balances due from other Banks and Branches.....45,514 66
All debts due to the Bank, including Notes, Bills of Exchange and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, excepting Notes, Bills, and Balances due from other Banks and Branches.....848,936 62

Total amount of Assets.....\$808,749 58

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Amount of last Dividend declared.....\$37,260 00
Amount of reserved profit at time of declaring such dividend.....\$20,560 00

Total amount of Assets.....\$808,749 58

I, William Curtis Ward, do hereby declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief the foregoing Statement is a true and faithful account of the average amount of the Assets and Liabilities within this Colony, of this bank, during the period specified, and that the same was made up from the weekly statements thereof, kept in pursuance of the provisions of "The Banking Act, 1864."

(Signed) WM. C. WARD, Manager.

Declared before me at Victoria, B. C., this 1st day of July, 1870.

(Signed) A. F. FEMBERTON, S. M.

New Goods!

New Goods!

NOW LANDING

EX ALPHA!

AND FOR SALE BY

Janion, Rhodes & Co.

BLANKETS—2½ pt White, Blue, Green and Scarlet

3 pt White, Blue, Green and Scarlet

3½ and 4 pt all colors

EARTHENWARE—A fine invoice of

Crocery and Chinaware, well

assorted

BOTTLED BEER—Blood, Wolf & Co's

XXX Stout

Bass & Co's Pale Ale

Younger's Pale Ale

Ind, Coope & Co's Pale Ale

PAPER HANGINGS—In assorted cases,

with Borders in each case

BOILED OIL—In patent Drums and

Barrels

WHITE LEAD—No 1 of extra quality

and No 2

ALE & PORT OKS—I n Cases

ENGLISH CHEESE—In Small Cases

OILMEN'S STORES—Pickles, Sauces,

Pie Fruits, Curry Powder, Extra

Quality Salad Oil, Mustard, &c.

SCOTCH OATMEAL—In tins, of extra

quality.

YELLOW SOAP—In 1

